

TARIFF HEARING.

Cotton and Silk Interests Ask for Protection Rates.

SPECIFIC AND NOT AD VALOREM

Duties Advocated Almost Without Exception--A Tariff on Egyptian Cotton Especially Asked For--Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, Says For Everything Is a Birthright of the South, Notwithstanding Her Manufacturers Cry for Protection--Several Arguments Piled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.--Silk and cotton manufacturers were the subjects of the hearings before the ways and means committee to-day. Arnold H. Sanford, of Fall River, representing the cotton yarn spinners' association of the United States, about 3,000,000 spindles, said that the main trouble with the present law was that the duties levied were practically ad valorem and permitted of extensive under-valuation. The present schedule would be satisfactory if the two provisions were stricken out, which limited the duty on yarns not exceeding twenty-five cents per pound to eight cents, exceeding twenty-five and not exceeding forty cents, fifteen cents and exceeding forty cents, forty-five per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Sanford produced statistics showing that in 1895 the importations of yarns were 47,000 pounds and in 1896, 1,431,000 pounds. He said that the coarse grades of yarn could be manufactured in this country, especially in the south, owing to long hours and cheap labor perhaps as cheap as in England. He suggested, he said, that some time in the future the south might become a competitor in the manufacture of the finer yarns.

Simon B. Chase, of Fall River, Mass., on behalf of the cotton cloth manufacturers, said those whom he represented did not ask an increase of duty, although on the finer grades they did not have adequate protection. They recognized that the new classification in two or three amendments to compel importation of certain classes under specific duties as they were persuaded that abuses had crept in. They also desired a new definition of goods containing three hundred threads and upwards to the square inch. Upon embroidered or figured woven goods, a class of goods of recent manufacture, they asked an additional duty of 50 per cent. Mr. Chase also asked for some provision which would protect them from handkerchief manufacturers who imported clothes marked off with simple lines of color. This, he claimed, was a clear evasion of the law.

A representative of the cotton growers of the Mississippi Valley, J. R. Craig, of Vicksburg, appeared to ask for a duty on Egyptian cotton. This staple cotton of the Mississippi valley, having greatly increased in price during the past ten years.

"The south would be selling its birthright for a mess of pottage to ask for this protection," commented Representative Wheeler, of Alabama.

"What do you call its birthright?" Chairman Dingley asked.

The institutions, free trade, free everything," replied Mr. Wheeler.

The feature of the day was a brief oral argument made by E. C. Hovey, of New York, representing the textile manufacturers' association, in favor of more stringent regulations to prevent under-valuation and fraud on the revenue. Mr. Hovey has a close connection with the New York board of general appraisers.

The others who appeared before the committee to-day were:

Robert Billings, of Philadelphia, for a change of specific duties on cotton history and slightly higher; Robert M. Cooper, of Oleyville, R. I., who asked 50 cents a dozen and 50 per cent ad valorem on cotton history; James Talbot, of New Britain, Conn., and W. H. Bilyeu, of Philadelphia, for higher rates on history; B. T. Stoner, of Wrightsville, Pa., for a new classification of embroidered goods and an increase of the rate, and W. H. Chapman, of East Hampton, Mass., who asked that silk buttons be in the silk schedule.

Some Telling Points.

During the progress of the hearing, Robert W. Cooper, president of the British Hosiery Company, of Oleyville, R. I., presented figures to show that the cost of producing the grade of goods manufactured by his firm is \$1.66 per dozen in the United States and 85 cents in Germany.

The labor cost is 72 cents in the United States and 24 cents in Germany. Workmen in the American plant earned \$12 a week and women \$, while men in Germany made \$4, and women \$1.75. In behalf of his firm he asked a duty of 40 cents a dozen and 20 per cent ad valorem, 81 cents a dozen protection being needed to place the American goods on the market on an equality with the German.

Mr. Payne, of New York, incidentally said that freights from Germany to New York and Chicago were often as cheap as from New England ports to the same cities.

James Talbot, of the American Hosiery Company, of New Britain, Conn., manufacturer of full fashioned hose and underwear, stated that at the present rate of 50 per cent ad valorem, his mills had been idle or running on limited time under the Wilson law.

W. H. Bilyeu, of the Philadelphia Knitting Mills, stated that the hose manufacturers would later present a schedule of rates desired by them.

Robert Billings, of Philadelphia, representing the manufacturers of cotton history, gave notice that he would later submit a brief in favor of some changes in this schedule.

In reply to a question by Mr. Dingley as to the labor conditions in Germany, the chief manufacturer of cotton history, he said the wages here were four times those paid in Germany.

At the afternoon session, silk and silk goods were taken up.

J. P. Stoner, of Wrightsville, Pa., filed a brief asking for a new classification of embroidered curtains and other embroidered goods. The duty on such goods was reduced by the act of 1894 from 60 to 50 per cent. Most of these goods, he said, were now made in Belgium, and many millions were annually imported. He asked for both an ad valorem and a specific duty.

W. H. Chapman, a silk button manufacturer of East Hampton, Mass., made a brief argument in favor of placing silk buttons in the silk schedule.

Wants Specific Duties.

E. C. Hovey, of New York, representing the Textile Manufacturers' Association, appeared to make a general argument in favor of a return to specific duties. The subject of under-valuation leading to extensive fraud on the revenue, he urged should be carefully examined by the committee. He said he had been at the committee's hearing last year to look into this subject and as a result he appeared to the committee to look carefully at every avenue to see if they could not wipe away every loophole by which the dishonest import-

ter got the advantage of the honest men. He expressed the opinion that specific duties were levied were a perfect remedy against fraud, but he realized that specific duties in many cases were impracticable. In reply to questions by Mr. Dingley, he said that the duties imposed by Great Britain, France and Germany were almost exclusively specific.

"I know of but two countries," said he, "which cling to ad valorem duties, one is the great United States and the other is Turkey." (Laughter).

Mr. Hovey severely scored the "atrocious" to whom imported goods were assigned, and declared that so long as those still pigeons were permitted to receive goods for the real revenue, the long would the government be defrauded. He personally did not see why the responsible consignee could not be made to go on record. He gave it as his opinion that on silks, owing to undervaluation, the government received but 35 per cent, while the duty was 45 per cent.

This committee is hearing for to-day, and the committee adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, when the sugar schedule will be taken up.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Why It Is to be Abandoned--St. Louis People Stir Up a Commotion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.--In view of the commotion that has been caused among the people of St. Louis and vicinity over the reported determination of the war department to abandon the fine army post at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the following official statement of the facts in the case has been given out at the headquarters of the army:

The last of October General Miles commanded the army in its studies from his tour of inspection of military posts in the west found at Jefferson Barracks more complaint concerning the location of that post than any or all of other stations he inspected. There has been complaint that there was many cases of typhoid and other fevers, and that the principal cause to which this was attributed was the fact that the ground was honeycombed with deep lagoons, some of whose depths reach below the level of the river, and it was believed that the sewerage from St. Louis seeped through the quicksand at high water, and as the waters receded, left poisonous germs at the base of the great lagoons; that there were a large number of them on the reservation, which also rendered it difficult to maneuver a considerable body of cavalry. In fact the commanding officer stated to the commanding general of the army that it could never be made a cavalry post. He said that it cost \$5,000 to fill up one of these lagoons, and that there were at least fifty on the reservation, which would render the expense appalling.

The commanding general of the army directed a board of experienced officers to make a thorough investigation of the sanitary condition of that ground and report results. It was a matter of ordinary and intelligent administration to properly guard the welfare of the troops and the public interests. The silly pretense that General Miles was actuated by any prejudice toward St. Louis or the action of any members of the loyal legion, is utterly without foundation. General Miles has not the slightest prejudice against St. Louis, or any other section of the United States, and he never knew until he saw it in the paper that the representatives of the loyal legion voted for his old friend General Gibson in stead of for himself. In fact, the meeting in this city at which General Gibson was elected commander of the loyal legion, General Miles did not attend, although urged to do so by his friends. The election of General Gibson was entirely satisfactory to him.

The question of the condition of the Arcadia valley was a matter already decided as far as General Miles was concerned, as he had before this (November 20), recommended the purchase of that ground for a rifle range, so that any discussion concerning the healthfulness of that region was not called for by his instruction. General Miles has never recommended the abandonment of Jefferson Barracks, and his future action will be governed by the professional and official reports and facts concerning that station.

There are just three questions to be determined:

One is the sanitary condition of that ground; the second, the causes for any unsanitary condition; and the third, the necessary action to be taken by the government.

IT IS DENIED

That Spain Has Accepted This Government's Good Offices in Cuban Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.--From official sources a denial is made of the statement that the Spanish premier, Canovas, has sent Secretary Olney a communication accepting the mediation of the United States in carrying out a plan of autonomy for Cuba. It is said that no such letter has been sent, nor has anything in that nature passed through the Spanish official channels.

Negotiations toward home rule have proceeded for some months, and the last phases of these negotiations indicated an enlargement of the home rule laws adopted by the Spanish Cortes last year, but not put into execution. These enlargements, as exclusively announced by the Associated Press, embrace the election of the entire Cuban Congress instead of a mixed Congress of fifteen elected members and fifteen appointed by the queen regent, and also a complete control by Cuba of her tariff. The latest statement regarding Spain's intentions with respect to the pacification of Cuba, therefore, deals with the last phase of them. Spain having decided on a considerably more liberal scheme of reforms than the old one to which the latest publication on the Cuban subject has reference. As yet, however, the negotiations with respect to the enlarged reforms are tentative. A draft of them has not been received in Washington thus far and the information on them is of a general nature.

GERMAN FILTRATION

Of Drinking Water--The System Working Successfully.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.--Now that the cities of our Atlantic coast and those deriving their waters from the great lakes are so generally discussing the subject of filtration of drinking water, a special report from United States Consul Mason, at Frankfurt, upon the new system of filtering practiced at Worms, Germany, is very timely. The foundation of this system, which is illustrated in important details in the report, is the drawing of the water through hollow plaques composed of sharp sand and fused with broken glass, forming a porous material. The figures adduced by the consul show a wonderful economy in first cost, in space occupied and in cost of maintenance for this new system as compared with the old sand and filtration plan. At Worms the two systems are worked side by side and a long series of analyses and observations show that in efficiency they are practically identical so far as regards the chemical purity of the water. The percentage of bacteria left by the plaque process is somewhat greater than in the sand filter when the latter is clean, but the water from the plaque filter is much more thoroughly purified.

Time to Help Dubois.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.--Senator Dubois and C. A. Walsh, secretary

of the Democratic national committee, have gone to Idaho to conduct campaign in aid of the former's re-election. The Democratic senators here have united in a letter to the Democrats of Idaho urging Dubois' re-election.

DEATH LIST GROWS

Two More Charred Bodies Found in the Alabama Wreck.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.--A special to the Republic from Birmingham, Ala., says: Two more charred corpses were found deep under the debris of Sunday's wreck of a Birmingham Mineral passenger train and brought here to-day. They were too badly burned for identification, but it is regarded reasonably certain that they are the bodies of S. W. Tibbs and his wife, of Alabam, who are missing.

The bodies recovered to-day ran the list of dead up to twenty-four. A. H. Hinton, of Pratt City, was here to-day searching for his fifteen-year-old son, who, he says, left home for Gurnee Saturday and was to have left Gurnee for Decatur Sunday morning. He has not since been seen or heard of, and it is feared that he, too, was in the train of the wreck, which will make twenty-five lives lost. The death of Andrew Bryson, an injured passenger, which is likely to occur at any hour, will swell the death list to twenty-six. There were ten funerals of victims of the wreck at Decatur to-day and the business of the town was suspended for the time.

JOBBERS REEL

In the Window Glass Conference Against Manufacturers' Scale.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.--Window glass manufacturers and jobbers met at the Auditorium annex to-day. The jobbers have rebelled against the manufacturers' scale and threatened to place their orders in Europe if a greater profit is not given them by the American manufacturers. The scale fixed the price at a small margin and a rebate system; the jobbers have been expected to enlarge their profits.

The rebate scheme was satisfactory to the large jobbers, but the small men protested against it. They said that a rebate of but 3 per cent to purchasers of less than \$25,000 during the year, and 5 per cent to large purchasers. The jobbers presented their ultimatum in very vigorous fashion and the manufacturers, after some deliberation, granted their demands and a rebate system was agreed upon. The system provides for every purchaser who buys \$5,000 worth of glass in six months, a rebate of 2 1/2 per cent and to those buying \$25,000 worth in six months a rebate of 5 per cent. No advance in prices was made.

KATE FIELD'S ASHES

On Their Way Eastward--How They are Preserved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.--Kate Field's ashes, are speeding eastward in charge of General Charles H. Taylor, proprietor of the Boston Globe. The last remains of the celebrated woman litterateur, editor and journalist are encased and locked in a small cylindrical jar of polished copper. There is no inscription on the shining surface of the improvised urn. Passing over the top of the plain cover and through three little clasps, one on the cover and one of each side, is a narrow yellow ribbon, to which is attached a card bearing the customary record from the crematory, together with the name and address of the person whose ashes are fastened together below the card by a disk of black sealing wax, upon which is the lettered impress of the "Old Fellows" crematory. A very little brass padlock clasped through staples holds the cover securely in place.

Railroad Reorganization.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.--A meeting was held here to-day at which the board of directors of the Ontario, Hamilton & Buffalo Railroad Company was re-organized and officers for the ensuing year were elected. The new directors are: William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central Railroad; Charles F. Cox, vice president of the Canada Southern Railroad; T. J. Shaughnessy; S. E. Penbody, of Boston, and J. N. Decker, of Rochester, N. Y.

The Ontario, Hamilton & Buffalo Railroad Company is a terminal line, connecting the Vanderbilt and the Canadian Pacific system, and gives to the Canadian Pacific a connection with Buffalo and the Niagara frontier, and to the Vanderbilt system a connection with Hamilton, Toronto and all points in Ontario.

Will Buy Oregon Short Line.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.--A purchasing committee representing the re-organization committee of the Oregon Short Line will buy the property in the interest of the bondholders at the sale at Salt Lake City, on January 9, under a decree of the court. The transfer of the property will take the line out of the Union Pacific system and the receivers of the last mentioned company will attend the sale and will turn over the contents of the Short Line and any balance in its favor to the management of the new corporation. The court is expected to authorize payment of the January interest on Union Pacific bonds and 7 per cent bonds.

The Sale Confirmed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.--Judge Haney to-day made the order confirming the sale of the "Alley 17" road, which is expected to be completed. The sale is now legally completed. The court, however, continued the receivership as the attorneys notified the court that it would take some time to arrange the bonds and prepare for reorganization of the road.

The road was sold to Leslie Carter and George F. Adams, representing the first and extension mortgage bondholders for \$4,000,000.

Miners Strike Threatened.

SHATON, Pa., Dec. 29.--A long strike among the Mercer company coal miners is imminent. The miners demanded a raise of five cents per ton increase yesterday and upon the refusal of the company to grant it, they quit work. The miners, about 250 in the Black Diamond and Trout mines, came out first, followed by 400 employees of the Grove City mines and 200 in the Westernman, Piler & Company mines. The trouble was caused by the increase in wages granted in the Pittsburgh districts. This is the second time the men have struck in the past three months.

Mrs. Beecher's Condition.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.--The condition of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, whose hip was broken by a fall Sunday morning at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Seaville, is still serious. Her attending physician says that while there is no immediate danger in view of her advanced age, the chances for her recovery are about even.

Mr. Cole's Death.

ASHLANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.--Governor Morton has appointed Col. Ashley W. Cole his private secretary, and a former New York newspaper man, a member of the state railroad commission. The salary is \$3,000 per year and one of the best in the state service.

DELGADO'S CASE.

The American Citizen Condemned to Life Imprisonment

BY THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES

In Cuba was Granted All Rights Claimed, According to an Official Statement by Secretary of State Olney--The Report that Spain Had Accepted This Government's Good Offices in the Cuban Question Denied on Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.--Secretary Olney to-day received a report from the United States consulate at Havana regarding the case of Henry Delgado, the Cuban correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, whose capture and confinement by the Spanish authorities the secretary ordered investigated. The secretary subsequently made the following public statement:

"It appears from a report of the Havana consulate that Mr. Delgado was made prisoner by the Spanish troops in course of recent military operations in the province of Pinar del Rio; that he is reported to have belonged to the staff of the insurgent major general Maceo, and to have been in command of the artillery; and that a letter to Maceo and one from Maceo to the prefect of Las Tunas found on his person. It being represented to the consulate that Delgado is a native born American citizen, all the rights to which he is entitled under our treaty with Spain and subsequent protocol have been claimed for him."

Mr. Delgado is confined in the military hospital of San Ambrosio, outside of Havana. The rights spoken of in the statement consist of a trial by the ordinary judicial authorities, unless the prisoner "is taken with arms." Then he must be tried by a council of war or courtmartial.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Insurgent Camps Destroyed by Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.--General Arolas, with a force of 6,000 Spanish troops of all arms, has been reconquering the heights of Rubi.

General Rumbaut, while reconquering the heights of Rubi, has destroyed several insurgent camps. At the engagement which Colonel Cienfuegos had at Cayo la Rosa and its vicinity yesterday, it is now stated that the insurgent lieutenant-colonel, Eusebio Palache, of Brigadier General Castillo's staff, was killed, and Castillo himself was wounded in the leg.

Villanueva, the insurgent leader, was also reported to have been wounded.

Two French citizens, Rene and Louis Remandou, are being tried in Moro Castle by an ordinary courtmartial on the charge of rebelling against the Spanish government.

Cases of the Dauntless.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 29.--The master and owner of the filibustering steamer Dauntless to-day presented a manifest of their cargo and asked for clearance papers to Nuevitas, Cuba. The cargo consisted of arms and ammunition. The collector refused clearance until he should hear from Washington, and a telegram was sent asking for instructions. No reply was received up to a late hour. In case clearance shall be refused the owners of the Dauntless will bring suit against the government for damages.

Denied in Madrid.

MADRID, Dec. 29.--An emphatic denial is given here to the report, credited to the Washington Post that Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, and Mr. Olney have concluded negotiations for the acceptance by Spain of the good offices of the United States in the settlement of the Cuban insurrection.

A "Fake" Denied.

MADRID, Dec. 29.--It is officially denied that there is any truth in the report published in a New York paper on Sunday last that the United States consulate at Cardenas, province of Matanzas, Cuba, had been taken and sacked and the Spanish minister at the door in spite of the efforts of the local authorities to protect the consulate.

An emphatic denial is also officially given to the statement to-day of the London Chronicle that there was reason to believe that the French foreign officers have been sounded in regard to Cuba. In an anti-American sense.

Philippine Insurrection.

MADRID, Dec. 29.--Private advices received here from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, say that a conspiracy against the Spanish government has been discovered in the province of Bulacan. Many notable persons have been arrested and a quantity of arms have been seized.

In an engagement between Spaniards and insurgents, north of Manila, the latter are said to have lost one hundred and thirty-eight men.

Insurgents Dispersed.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.--News has been received that the local column of troops in Matanzas met the insurgent band of Sotomayor at the farm of Abcon, in the Jaguay Grande district. There was a fight and the insurgents were dispersed.

In the Heart of New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.--Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden was knocked down and robbed by a highwayman at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second street this afternoon. Mrs. Burden was walking along Fifth avenue when the robber jumped at her, put a knife to her throat and demanded that she give up her money and jewelry. She refused and the assault and robbery followed. The thief threw away his knife and with Mrs. Burden's pocketbook in his hand, ran down the street. The highwayman was captured and the purse, containing a check for \$500 restored to Mrs. Burden, who had not been hurt. The thief said his name was Charles Denach, 19 years old.

He claimed hunger impelled him to the crime.

Mrs. James A. Burden is well known in the smartest set of New York. She was Miss Mary Irvine. Her husband is a partner of I. Townsend Burden in the Burden Iron works, of Troy.

Mrs. Burden refused to make a complaint against the thief and gave her name as Mary Smith.

Breaks the Record.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 29.--A. L. Hachenberger, brother of the well known professional cyclist, to-day lowered the world's road record for two hundred miles, riding it in fourteen hours and two minutes.

Well Known Journalist Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.--Harry G. Folger, formerly managing editor of the Chicago Chronicle, died to-night of consumption. He had been ill for three months.

GOFF FOR THE CABINET.

Hon. Charles Allison Says He Is the Choice of Southern Men.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 29.--There was a constant stream of callers at the home of President-elect McKinley this morning; shortly after breakfast visitors began to arrive and kept coming all day.

One of the early callers was Hon. Charles Allison, of Knoxville, Tenn. Mr. Allison was quite active in the recent campaign, and led the fight in its part of the state.

"There has been a great deal of talk about Mr. Evans," said Mr. Allison, "but I do not think he will be selected. I believe that Judge Goff, of West Virginia, is a favorite man to represent the south if that section of the country is to be recognized."

Hon. Frank McDowell, of South Dakota, was also a caller. Mr. McDowell is a close friend of Senator Richard T. Pettigrew.

BIG MCKINLEY HORN

Finally Reaches Canton After Many Vicissitudes Enroute.

CANTON, O., Dec. 29.--The big horn which attracted so much attention in the Illinois campaign, reached Canton to-day, borne by the men of Decatur, Ill., who set out November 16 to make the trip and carry the horn to Canton. The horn is thirty feet long, and has a bell six feet in diameter and it requires about a dozen men to blow it, three laborers, two of them being carpenters, two tinners and two painters. It was a condition of their undertaking that the citizens of Decatur would contribute a purse of \$1,000 in the event an equal sum were raised by the men while on the march to Canton.

But the men have not had smooth sailing. They declared that up to the time they reached Indianapolis they had good success in selling pictures of the horn and in other contributions, but that since that time they have not made expenses. The hospitality shown them has been generous with but very few exceptions. They have been met by bands and drum corps and other organizations in the states through which they passed.

The men, soon after reaching the city, went to the McKinley home and presented the horn to the President-elect, who received the visitors very cordially. On account of the incessant rainfall, no demonstration was made.

McKinley's Personal Escort.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.--When Major McKinley takes the oath of office on March 4, his personal escort will be formed of the Chicago Hussars squadron and the Cleveland Greys, Cleveland's crack organization. The matter was considered early by President-elect McKinley. Each of these bodies offered its services as escort. Finally the Greys were selected. The Greys deliberated and then decided it would be the nice thing to invite the Hussars to share the duty with them. All the members of the escort will be mounted on black horses and they count on making an effective display. The Hussars will stop over on the way home at New York for one day and perhaps give a fancy drill.

THOSE BANK FAILURES

Have No General Significance--What Comptroller Eckels Says.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.--Comptroller of the Currency Eckels said this afternoon that he feels no apprehension over the bank failures which have occurred of late. Two more failures, the Commercial National Bank of Roanoke, Va., and the Columbia National of Minneapolis, were added to the list to-day. They are comparatively small institutions, however, and under ordinary circumstances their failure it is said, would attract only passing attention. Mr. Eckels when asked to-day by a representative of the Associated Press as to the general banking situation, said:

"Of course bank failures are more or less disquieting, but these which have occurred recently have little or no general significance attached to them. They were due largely to local causes, wholly unconnected with the general condition of the banks through the country at large. The case of the Atlas bank was not a failure at all, but a mere voluntary liquidation, every depositor being paid in full. The two failures to-day are of minor importance. In each case the bank capital was only \$200,000. As against these two failures, based on local causes, the general condition of the banks is excellent. The report received under the last call, of December 17, are uniformly favorable and show an average reserve held of considerably above the 25 per cent required by law."

"I am advised from Minneapolis that the failure there has occasioned no disturbance beyond the institution concerned."

Minneapolis Bank Fails.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 29.--The Washington Bank, a state institution, closed its doors to-day. It had a capital of \$100,000 and by its last statement at the close of business its assets were \$367,145 loans and discounts \$14,225, deposits \$2,000,000, real estate and \$38,552 cash on hand. Its deposits were \$346,153, its certified deposits \$112,587; bank deposits \$84,957.

A. C. Haugan, city treasurer, was one of the founders of the bank and is one of its directors. C. E. Brocke is the cashier.

Farmers' Trust Company Fails.

STOEN CITY, Iowa, Dec. 29.--The Farmers' Trust Company has gone into the hands of a receiver. The appointment was made on application of W. T. Honsinger, vice president of the company. The liabilities are \$135,000; assets \$238,000. Assets consist principally of notes secured by real estate mortgages. Inability to realize on assets is given as the cause of the failure. The company intends to continue to do business and expects to pay in full.

Clothes Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29.--M. J. Kitchener, trading as Milton & Company, retail clothes at Eleventh and Chestnut streets, failed to-day and the store was closed by the sheriff. Executions have been issued on judgments aggregating \$31,000.

Assignment at Parkersburg.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 29.--Leane Prager & Sons, a retail dry goods store, at long standing, assigned to-day to Henry Keller. Estimated liabilities are \$100,000; assets about the same. Pressure of Cincinnati creditors is the alleged cause.

Canvassed by Jealousy.

HURON, S. D., Dec. 29.--Edward Rosa, a well known ranchman near Poplar City, shot and killed his sweetheart, Miss Mary Brehl, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Stewart, in Forest City, to-day. After killing the girl Rosa blew out his own brains. They had been to a dance Christmas, where Rosa believed he was not given proper attention by the girl. Both belong to excellent families.

Sentenced to Arson.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.--Isaac Zaker, convicted last night of the murder of Henry Keller, was to-day sentenced to thirty-six years in prison. The maximum penalty is forty years.

WANAMAKER TALKS

Hot Shot Poured Into Quay's Senatorial Camp.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ELECTION

For United States Senator in Pennsylvania--A Vigorous Dig at Quay for Assuming to Dispense Federal Patronage Before the Inauguration--After Opposing McKinley's Nomination--His Position on National Questions Made Plain in Very Few Words.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.--John Wanamaker, who is opposing Boies Penrose for the seat in the United States senate, now occupied by Mr. Cameron, was interviewed to-night on the subject of the campaign, which is one of the bitterest known to Pennsylvania politics. He began with the statement that "if the next four years don't give 5,000 times to the United States the new century will usher in changes that will be severely felt in the most remote corner of the world. Pennsylvania's responsibility in the administration of national affairs is thrown upon her congressmen and two senators. The terms of these two senators expire, one at the beginning of the other during President McKinley's administration, and as the time approaches to fill the next vacancy some of those who labored incessantly to defeat the nomination of President McKinley and carried the vote of Pennsylvania in the convention against him, are assuming to dispense the federal patronage in advance of his inauguration, in order to influence the votes of the members of the legislature."

Mr. Wanamaker spoke in strong terms without mentioning names, of the part taken by Senator Quay in the booming Penrose candidacy, remarking, "some boss had definitely taken the state by the throat and dictated his own terms."

"The old commonwealth is dishonored by the claim that one man owns one hundred and fifty votes out of the two hundred and fifty chosen men composing the legislature, not yet assembled."

Concerning national issues, he said he favored a tariff high enough to remain create manufactures so that they may be able to keep employes going the full week at good wages, and to exclude everything that we can grow or make in this country. He declared that the Wilson bill had destroyed labor in America, and that the working people were the first sufferers from importations. He advocated a greatly restricted immigration law, and asserted his unalterable opposition to any tampering with the monetary system which would tend to destroy the nation's credit or depreciate the coin.

GREAT EGG SLIDE

In County Kerry, Ireland--A